

TO THE RIGHT

Worshipfull Sir Henrie

Brooke Cobham

Knight,

Right Wor-
shipful, for-
asmuch as
the historie
of Guicchi-
ardine hath
wonne sufficient credite in
mens opinions to cōutenance
it selfe against the enuious: I
hope my boldnes may much
the better bee excused, presu-
ming to publish in print this
treatise containing all the no-
table and materiall things in
that Hystorie: whosoever hee
was

Guicciardini, F.

THE EPISTLE.

was that hath bestowed his
travaile to reduce so great a
volume into so small and ne-
cessarie a Booke (though his
name be suppressed) hee may
merit, no doubt, his due com-
mendation : I thought it a ne-
cessarie office for me to make
shew of my good disposition,
in due consideration towards
you whom I haue knowne of
along time to be exercised in
forraine affaires, and imploied
in matters of some weight for
her Maiesties seruice and the
estate : Having thereon ad-
dicted my selfe to thinke you
meete to receyue this little

Booke

THE EPISTLE.

Booke into your protection,
which most affectionatly I re-
commend vnto you, with my
prayers vnto the eternall God
for your worships health and
long life. From my house in
the new rents in Saint Nicho-
las shambles, this seuenth
of December.

1591.

Your Worships most humbly
at commaund, T. P.

1881
The following is a list of the
names of the persons who
have been elected to the
Board of Directors of the
City of New York for the
year 1881.

John A. B. Smith
of New York

THE NEW YORK
CITY OF NEW YORK

I

A briefe collection or Epitome of all the notable and material things contained in the hystorie of Guicchiardine: being verie necessarie for Parliament, councell, treatises, and negotiations.



Odouike Sforce, tutor and uncle to Iohn Galeas, duke of Millaine, fearing least Ferdinand king of Naples should make war vpon him, departed from the league lately made betweene him, the king, & the Florentines against the Venetians: and closely procureth Charles the viii. king of France to come to Italie to conquer the kingdome of Naples, as due to the house of Anjou: for that Pope Vrbin the fourth, gaue Naples and Sicill, being the olde fee of the Church, vnto Charles Earle of Pro- uince, and Anjou, brother vnto Saint Lewis.

Ferdinand was verie secure, as com-

A

mon-

A briefe collection of

monly men are in their worst destinie, knowing his strength both by sea and land, and knowing withall that there was no great matter in hisemie: but he remembered not the weakenesse and parcialities in Italie, and that France was not since Charlemans time so great in circuite, nor flourishing in souldiers. Howbeit he treated with Lodouike for amitie (who secretly promised him) meaning nothing lesse, and with Alexander the sixt (lately chosen Pope by open symonie, and by the meanes of Cardinall Ascanio Sforce, in despite of the Cardinall of Saint Peters ad Vincula) who before was secretly confederated with Lodouike, and yet promised Ferdinand that he would defend Naples, and Ferdinand should defend the Church.

Ferdinand further made peace with Maximilian king of Romans, lately chosen Emperour: Lodouike on the other side, to winne the Emperour from him, gaue in mariage to the Emperour Marie Blanche sister of Iohn Galeas,

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Galeas, with promise of foure hundred thousand ducats, whereupon the Emperour more esteeming the mony, then his new brother in law, gaue the inuestiture of y^e duchie of Millain vnto Lodouike: pretending that since the death of Philip Viscont Mary there had bene no lawfull duke thereof.

The French king hereupon sent Peron de la Bascha, embassadour to the Pope, the Florentines, and the Venerians: where albeit he receiued onely comforts in generalitie, (for that the warres were put off till the next yeare) yet Ferdinand seeing all things now like to come to naught, fel into pensiuensse, and so into an Apoplexie, & died, whose sonne Alfonso succeeded, and entered league with Pope Alexander, as his father did. But discovering the trecheries of Lodouike, he sent away his ambassadour, he sequestred the reuenues of the duchie of Barrie, and by all meanes endeououred also to alienate from him the citie of Genoe: yea (that which the deuill himself would scarcely

B 2

haue

A briefe collection of

haue done) he sent to the Turke Baiazer Ottoman, assuring him that Charles the French king after the conquest of Italie, had a meaning to set vppon Greece, and therefore he should helpe in this common case. He sent his nephew forthwith to surprize Geane: but Lois duke of Orleance preuented him.

Now began Italie to thinke of her weakenes, & the Pope commanded the king not to enter: Peter de Medices and y^e Florentines (who were euer French heretofore) declared them selues against the king: the Venecians were content to stande neuter. Lodouike vpon better aduice, began to feare that the conquering Naples, would also swallow vp Millaine, and therefore began now to cast how to make an accoord as soone as y^e king were past the Alpes: hoping to make Alphonso tributarie to France, and thereby to assure his owne estate. Now began prodigious sights to be seene: as in Puglia, three Sunnes enuironed with cloudes, and horrible thundering. In Arezzo armies
of

Guicciardines History. 3

of men and horses, in the aire, with
drummes and trumpets, and diuerse
Images sweating.

The Colonoyes ioine with the French,
Lodouike accompanieth them, Peter
de Medices becommeth his friend, and
the Pisans, the Pope, the Venecians,
and Lodouike in greater feare then
euer tofore: for that Charles passed like
a thunder through Italie, with great
successe. Charles entereth Rome, kis-
seth the Popes feete, and ioyneeth with
him in league defensiu: the Cardinall
of Valence, sonne to the Pope, is ap-
pointed thre monethes to followe the
king toward Naples.

The Neapolitans shew that they
neither loued Ferdinand the father, nor
Alfonso the sonne, which brought him
in great perplexitie, and so much the
more, for that the spirite of Ferdi-
nand (as it was thought) appeared to
his chiefe surgeon, willing him to tell
Alfonso, that it was in vaine for him to
resist the French king, it was determi-
ned their race should faile in respect of

A briefe collection of

diuerſe their great ſinnes, and eſpecially for the thing that they reſolued in Saint Leonards Church in Chiaie, which was to put a number of the nobilitie to death. Hereupon Alfonſo tormented in conſcience, priuily ſtole away into Sicilia, with foure gallies, whereby the French king with great eaſe got this noble kingdome: as the Romane who ſaid, Veni, vidi, vici. Howbeit, Ferdinand ſome of Alfonſo tooke on him the title of the king, and defence of the kingdome. But within ſhort ſpace hee was driven to flie into Iſkia.

At this time the noble captaine Iean Iaques de Trinulce of Capua gaue himſelfe to the king, and offered to bring Ferdinand to ſome good compoſition: whereof the king willingly accepted: ſo that hee would forgo Naples, in reſpect whereof, he offered to giue him other eſtates in Fraunce. This was the fruite of diſcorde and ambition in the manie little eſtates of Italie, whereof none was

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was able to defende it selfe seuerally, and ioyntly might haue done greater things.

The second Booke.

The Pisans desire to cast off the yoke of the Florentines, and submit themselues to the French: the Florentines prepare to warre vpon them, and in the meane time fall at difference among them selues for the forme of their owne gouernement: touching the which Soderin and Vespucci made two excellent Orations, one for Democratic, the other for Aristocratic, the which had preuailed, had not the authoritie of Frier Sauinorola carried it away, who like a Prophet in the midst of their quietnesse foretold them all the miseries of Italie by strangers to come.

The Pope is suspected to haue poisoned Gemin Ottoman, being corrupted

A briefe collection of

thereunto by the Turke, for feare hee should aide the French king against him, after his conquest of Italie. Lodouike Sforce and the Venetians, seeing the incredible successe of king Charles, feared now bondage to themselves, and began to league together, bringing thereunto the Pope, the king of Romanes, and the king of Spaine. The Florentines were also dealt withall, but what for feare, and what for lothnesse to leese the traffike of Fraunce they helde backe.

Notwithstanding y the king heard of this league, yet he caused himselfe to be crowned befoze hee would depart from Naples, and treated verie earnest amitie with the Pope, who made to him faire semblant and promise, and yet he so little trusted the king, that at his returne from Naples by Rome, the Pope forsooke Rome, and went secretly to Orbiera, and from thence to Perugia, and so to Ancona, to haue commoditie of the sea, if neede should require. The king in the mean time passed

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sed by Siena, and Pisa, and the confederates had a meaning to stop his passage into France: but their hearts fayled them at the first. After assembling an armie neere the riuer Taro, vnder the conduct of the marques of Mantua, they fought a long battell, where the bastard of Burbon was slaine, and the king almost taken prisoner, had he not bene well hozled: and yet in the ende the Frenchmen had the honour of the field, at which time it was noted that the souldiers of Lodouike would not fight, as though he had bene in as much danger of the Venetians, as of the Frenchmens victorie.

The insolent gouernement of the Frenchmen (who can better win then keepe) became odious, and consequently Ferdinand in hope to recouer Naples. But at the first encounter, his horse was slaine vnder him, and himself had bene vndoubtedly slaine, had not an olde page of his, brother to the duke of Termini, hozled him vpon his owne horse, and suffred himselfe to be slaine
for

A brief collection of

for him, a rare example in our time. Within a while after the Neapolitans of themselves receyued Ferdinand, and the Frenchmen retyre to the Castell.

Nouaria and other places are besieged by the king, and the Bailie of Diuion, who being willed by the king to send for ten thousand Switchers, there came twentie thousand at the composition of Nouaria: and a peace beginneth to be treated betweene the king and Lodouike: touching the which, Monsieur de la Tremouille, and the prince of Orange, made two contrarie Orations, and the duke of Orleans gainesayd the peace so earnestly, that he gaue the prince of Orange the lie. Howbeit the king and the greater part being inclined to peace, and desirous to returne into France, the king departed suddenly to Thurin, for that the Swissers murmured, threating to take him prisoner for lacke of pay: for that Lewis the eleuenth, was wont euer to

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to pay them for three moneths: where-
unto the king was faine to yeelde,
though he were escaped himselfe out
of their daungers, for that they had
taken prisoners the Bailie of Diui-
on, and other Captaines. At the time
that the Frenchmen helde Naples, the
horrible disease of the pockes, a thing
then incurable, began in most pitifull
ulcers and cankers.

The third Booke.

This vnwise and sudden re-
turne of king Charles, put all
Italie in hope to be at rest from
any more such plagues, and a-
mong the rest Lodouike thinking that
he had so farre offended the king, as it
was but follie to keepe that peace,
which he neuer meant further then for
the holding of Nouaria, and for his own
safetie, searched forthwith some honest
colour to slippe from the king, and
to

A briefe collection of

to set some other states at oddes with him, which hee did with such successe, that he termed himselfe, The sonne of Fortune. And yet within a while after, hearing of the kings full resolution to returne againe into Italie, he was marueilously perplexed, insomuch that once againe he practised capitulations with the king: wherein he would haue accorded euery article, sauing that they could neuer trust one another by reason of the great iniuries secretly passed and yet certainly knowne.

Ferdinand in the meane time with all diligence bestirreth himselfe, taketh Nuceria, treateth with the Genetians, who accept of his friendship (and take Pisa into protection) ioyneeth with the Marques of Mantua, and fought with Mont Pensier, and his Switchers at Nuceria, and by reason of the slacknes of king Charles, who neither kept appointment in comming himselfe, nor sending succours, preuayled greatly in the kingdome of Naples. But alas so destinie would, he died in the midst of his

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his hope and glorie without children (according to the vision) being the first king of that Realme, within three yeeres: whom his uncle Don Fredericke succeeded.

Lodouike seeing the French kings returne into Italy begin to war cold, he became verie iollie, and thinking to serue his turne with the king of Romanes, as he had done by the king of France, that is to say, to terrifie the great estates, and in the meane time to gaine the smaller, he perswaded with sixe hundred thousand ducats Maximilian to come into Italie. Maximilian on the other side meant as subtilly, as he secretly, purposing to win the kingdom of Naples for Iohn heire to the king of Spaine, his sonne in law: which Lodouike perceiving, was sore astonished, and yet in the end wau him to Fredericke.

The Venetians became now jealous of Maximilian, and Lodouike, and therefore sent Hannibal Bentiuole to Pisa, and so much the rather, for that they

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they being troubled by Peter of Mediccs, and otherwise, and forsaken in their need by the Frenchmen, were dealt withall by Lodouike, to submit themselves to Maximilian.

The Pope thinking himselfe now to haue opportunitie to occupie the estates of the Vrsins, the chiefe of them being detained at Naples, declared Virginio, and the rest rebels, for taking solde of the French, and so ioyning with the Colonoyes, assayled them on all sides, to the displeasure of the Venetians, who meant to gaine that familie: but that in these daungerous times, opportunitie serued not to fall out with the Pope. Lodouike albeit that he professed himselfe altogether to the Venetians, extolling Iohn Galeas, the first duke of Millaine, who made them executors of his testament, and acknowledging that to their great charge thei had defended his estate: yet his teeth so watred at Pisa, which they had gotten, y he caused the Pope & the Emperoz to perswade, that it was necessarie

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cellarie to restore Pisa, to Florence, for feare of giuing cause of the French kings returne : thinking vpon the restitution to get it himselfe: but the Venetian ambassadoꝝ impugned it with greater reasons.

At this time Aluiano assisted by the Guelphes, sacked the houses of the Gibellins, and slue Liii. of the chiefe in the Popes territorie, who nothing helped the matter : but see the plague of God, his yonger sonne the Cardinal of Valence slue his elder brother duke of Candie, as he rode alone one night in the citie of Rome, for that he thought him to haue greater fauour of their sister Lucrece than himselfe: in whom as it is thought, the father had as good part as either of them both.

The French king made peace with Spain & y Switchers, & ment to returne into Italy: but pleasures, and the Cardinall of S. Malo detained him. In the meane time he dieth, and Lewis the xii. duke of Orleans succeedeth. At the same time Sawinorola was by the Pope put to death.

The

A briefe collection of
The fourth Booke.



Lwes the twelfth entituled himselfe king of Hierusalem, Naples, and Sicill, and duke of Millaine, intending to conquer the dukedome. Lodouike Sforce being yet more iea- lous of the Venetians, then of him, ay- deth the Florentines to recouer Pisa: the Pope on the other side secretly bent to favour the French king, thin- king thereby vnawares of the rest to gaine many things, and in the end the kingdome of Naples, practising in the meane time with Fredericke, to marry his daughter to his sonne the Cardi- nall of Valence, wherein Lodouike al- so played a part, shewing him what a strengthening it should be to him, and what a weakning to the French king: but Fredericke trusting neither of both, vtterly refused, which bredde much trouble and practise.

The

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The Florentines offer accord to the Venetians, but it will not be receyued: For still they defend Pisa. The Cardinall of Valence before the Pope and his Cardinals, renounceth his Cardinals hat: and prepareth to go into France, where he was from Cardinal of Valence made duke of Valence, a citie in Daulphinoys by the French king, for that the Pope had promised him to diuorce the French Queene for sterilitie, which he performed. Having this new souldier, the king made peace with all his neighbours, and bendeth towards Italie, and requireth Pisa to be left in his hands. The Venetians are in great doubt, whether they may ioyne with the king, or no. Grimanni and Trevisan make excellent orations to that purpose: in the ende they ioyne, and that in such a secrete and straight league, as Lodouike could not sounde in a great while after: but when hee understood it, he was greatly astonish'd at it, and to draw the Venetians againe from the French, he practised a
E recon-

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reconcilement betwene the Florētines
& them. In the end neither they nor the
Pop:; nor the Swiflers, nor Maximiliā,
(who he thought would neuer haue ioi-
ned league without comprehending
him) would succour him: but all fay-
led him in the middest of his comming.
Then hee bent himselfe to the fortify-
ing of his owne, but putting such go-
uernours in trust, as had more fauour
then vertue (a common fault in prin-
ces) he lost one towne after another,
and was i iuen to forsake Millaine
himselfe, and to fortifie the castell: but
the Towne within yeelded to the
French, which newes being brought to
the king at Lyons, himselfe passed the
mounts in person, and came to Mil-
laine, where he compounded with al the
states of Italie, except Fredericke. In
this meane space the newe duke Va-
lentinois, who troubled Romagna,
and the vicars thereof, ioyned with
the French. And Baiazer Ottoman as-
sailed such places as the Venetians
held in Greece, and with sixe hundred
horse

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horse pill'd the countrey of Friuly. And after him the duke Valentinoys tooke the Countrey, and a most valiant ladie of the place prisoner, and fearing her valew, sent her prisoner to Rome. The French king after the taking of the Duchie of Millaine, and that he had made truce with the king of Romanes, he returned into France, leaving sufficient force in Italie, making the cardinal of Amboyse his lieutenant, and Monsieur Tremouille, Captaine. Lodouike immediately recouered Como, and the Gibellins thereupon in Millaine revolted from the French (and Trinulcio and the Frenchmen secretly stole away) hee tooke also Vigenene and Nouaria, but there was he betraid by the Swissers: & yet were they contented that he and his brothers Galeas de S. Severin la fracase, & Antonie Maria should steale away in the habite of Swissers: but they were all discried, and hee caried away into France, and the cardinal Ascagnio who scaped, was deliuered to the king,

A briefe collection of

king by the Venetians, contrarie to the olde dignitie of that state. Lodouike was brought to Lyons, whom the king would not vouchsafe to see, notwithstanding his late greatnesse and excellent wit: but was committed there to close prison, where after ten yeares hee miserably ended his life. The Cardinall Ascagnio was imprisoned in the great tower at Burdeaux, where the king himselfe that sent him thither, was himselfe prisoner two yeares.

The fift Booke.

THis conquest of Millaine by the French, made Maximilian be-
thinke himselfe what a shame it
was to him to leese such a peece of
the Empire, and to suffer Lodouike
thus to be caried away, who had put
himselfe into his protection, whereup-
pon hee declared himselfe against the
French king, and the Venetians, per-
swading the electours and states of
Ger

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Germanie in time to resist their ambition and violence.

The French king proceedeth further to succour the Florentines against Pisa, taketh Bologna into his protection, and putteth garrison into Pierre Sancte: but findeth such euill successe in his forces against Pisa, that he greatly stormeth at it, and offereth further power, which the Florentines in dispaire refuse: finally, though he were angrie with the Pope, in that he sayled him at Millaine: yet by the working of the duke Valentinois, Caesar Borgeas, he now accordeth with him.

The duke in the meane time taketh Pesara and Rimini, and besiegeth Fauentia: but was so mightily resisted by the inhabitants, not inured to warre, that considering his forces and excellent captaines, he was almost mad, and sware the next spring, either to winne, or to die.

The French king by meanes of the Archduke (for whose young sonne Charles being then but thre peres old,

A brieſe collection of

he offered his daughter Claude of the ſame age) made a truce with Maximilian, who moſt diſhonourably made no mention of the king of Naples: notwithstanding that he had receiued forty thouſand ducats, and a bond for a penſion to that end.

The French king thus being ſure of the Germaines, and making no doubt to obtaine the inueſtiture of Millaine, by the helpe of the Archduke, turned all his thoughtes vnto Naples, and fearing leaſt the kings of Spaine ſhould oppoſe themſelues, and that the Pope and the Venetians ſhould be iealous of his greatneſſe, he now began to think it the ſureſt way to deuide it with Ferdinand king of Spaine, who alſo pretended a certaine right to it: ſo that the one not to be hindered in the whole, the other to haue part of that hee had long deſired, they reſolved at one time to ſet vppon it. The French king hauing Naples, Terra de lauaro, and Abruzzo, the Spaniſh king Puglia, and Calabria, but this ſhould be kept ſecret
vntill

untill such time as the French armie were come to Rome.

The duke Valentinoys besiegeth againe Fauentia, & so forceth it that they yeeld vpon condition that their young duke Astor, a faire prince of xviij. yeres, might inioy his libertie and reuennue: but this incarnate deuill sent him to Rome, where after he had bene abused by a worse deuill then himselfe, in such sort as may not be expressed, he and a bastard brother of his were secretly murthered. The duke passeth on and plagueth Florence, and from thence to Bologna: but there the French king commaundeth him to stay, for that hee had taken the Bentiuols & that state into his protection. He then returneth to Florēce, & there falleth to capitulation, after surprising certaine places of the lord of Plombin, he returneth to Rome, and ioyneth with the French king.

Frederick being thus assailed by these two mighty kings, being moze inwardly angrie with the king of Spaine his friend, then with the French king

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his enemy capitulated with y^e French, and went himselfe into France, where he had the dukedome of Anjou, - and thirtie thousand ducats pension. At the same time Gonzaluo for the Spanish king tooke Calabria, and Ferdinands eldest sonne by composition: and contrarie to his oath sent him into Spain.

The French king finding his prosperitie to be enuied of the Venetians, desired to keepe league with Maximilian, and to warre vpon them: but the disagreeing of the French and Spanish captaines in the kingdome of Naples, (for that the borders were not well abutted in the diuision) diuerced the French king to the Spanish wars: where finding himselfe the stronger, he protested warre against Gonzaluo, if forthwith he gaue not by his Captainship, and to that end sent two thousand Switzers, and entertained the princes of Salern, and Bisignan.

The duke Valentinois taketh Vrbino and after Camerin, and repaireth to the king, who was come to Vrbino, and

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and so to Ast, where finding great grace, he put all the states of Italie in great feare, insomuch that secretly diuerse of them were driuen to confederate agaynst him. In the which meane space Gindobaldo duke of Vrbino, by a secrete traine of the inhabitants recovered his estate, and yet within a while after is driuen to flie to Venice.

The Pope and his sonne plagued the familie of the Vrsins, the Pope poisoned the Cardinall Vrsin, his son strangled Paule Vrsin.

The French prosperity began now to decline in Naples, as well by their negligence and insolencie, as by the warre: wherein Monsieur de la Palisse, and diuerse others were taken prisoners. At the length certaine bragges in words falling out on both sides, it was agreed that there should be a combat of thirteene Italians against thirteene Frenchmen, in which fight Albemount an Italian being first overthrowne, and after him Miale, with their swordes they killed the horses of
the

A brieft collection of
the Frenchmen, and so tooke them all
prisoners saving one: who was slaine
after he had ouerthrowne Albemount.

After this the Frenchmens hearts
fayled, and peace grew to bee trea-
ted: which notwithstanding Gonsaluo
made still warre, taking no know-
ledge thereof, and tooke prisoner Mon-
sieur de Aubigny in the same place,
wherewith in fewe yeares befoze, he
discomfited Gonsaluo, and the forces
of Ferdinand, being a most excellent
captain, after that at Cirignole he gaue
the French another ouerthrow, where
Monsieur de Nemours was slaine: fi-
nally he passed through Melfe, and
tooke Naples.

The sixt Booke.



Lewis the French king hea-
ring of the losse of Naples,
of his armies and captains,
when hee least thought of
warre: complained himselfe highly to
the

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the Archduke, thinking that whiles he treated peace with his father in law & king of Spaine, to be reuenged: the king & Quene of Spaine on the other side drew the treatise long, both to appoynt themselues, and to disappoint the French king: in the ende being sore pressed by the Archduke, they beganne to quarrell with the Archduke himselve, saying that hee passed both his instructions and commission, in making such a dishonourable peace as they neuer meant to make, and much lesse to keepe: whereupon the French king prepareth to assaile Naples both by sea and land. But in the meane time Gonsaluo taketh the castell of Naples, and besiegeth Caierte.

Euen as fortune began to faile the Frenchmen, so did the Pope & his son, gathering by his dealings with them of Bologna & Tuscan, that there was no farther good to be done by him. And therefore being required to declare themselues for him, they answered in dark ambiguities like Apollos oracles,

for

A briefe collection of

for the father neuer did as he said, nor y^e sonne neuer said that which he did. In the end vpon much treatie, the Pope was content the French armie should passe through the territories of the Church, and that he would not meddle with the Florentines, Sienois, nor Bolognians, during the warres, which the French king nothing beleued, if fortune frowned. But see the end of this Pope, as he went to suppe in a certaine Vineyard neare the Vatican, with Adrian, Cardinall of Cornetta, he was suddenly brought forth dead, being all blacke blowne, and hideous to looke on: his sonne also was brought forth for dead, who hauing brought two flagons of impoisoned wine, to poyson the poore cardinal, by gods iudgement poisoned his father, & himselfe, & yet vsing forthwith counterpoisons, knowing the baite, he saued his life: but lay long sicke, which quayled all his deuises, especially in choosing the Pope, which was Pius 3. too good a man to liue long in that place: so that he dying within

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a few moneths, Iulius the seconde was chosen.

In the meane time the duke Valentino is courted by the Vrsins, driven to reconcile himselfe to the Colonois, constrained to flie into the castle saint Angelo. Cesena and other places reuolt from him to the Church againe: the Venetians are also in hope hereby to get Romagna, and soone after they take Fauentia, wherof the Pope much complaineth. And in the meane time arresteth the duke Valentino, and imprisoneth him in the Vatican. Thus his power that suddenly grewe great by crueltie, deceit, and the Church, came as suddenly to nothing againe.

The French king maketh warres toward Spain with small profit, wherupon for those parts a truce is taken, & all the bent is to Naples. Aluiano and diuerse Vrsins ioyne with Gonsaluo, which greatly encourageth him. The Frenchmen are repulled at Garillani, in some disorder, & returne to Caiette, which after Gonsaluo taketh partly by force

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force, partly by composition, and after is called by no other name, but the great captaine.

At this time was there a peace made betweene the Venetians, and Baiazer Ottoman, who vnlike to his father, was giuen to studie and learning. At this time also the Portugales did make their maruaylous nauigation of East Indies, passing the equinoctiall, leauing the vse of the Northwind and Loadstone, bzinging great spices and other riches: but the nauigation of Spaniards vnder Christophoro Colombo a Geneuois, was farre moze maruaylous, who sayling thirtie dayes westwarde, discovered certaine Isles neuer knowne before: and after both hee and Vespuccius passing further, found firme lande, and diuerse ciuill nationz, not hauing the vse of armes, but much golde and siluer. &c.

The duke Valentinoys about this time escaped out of prison to Naples, where Gonsaluo taketh him, and sendeth

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deth him captiue into Spaine, and a truce is taken betweene the kings of Fraunce and Spaine. Fredericke being out of hope of recouering his kingdome of Naples, died, and after him Queene Elizabeth of Spaine: whereupon some differences were like to arise betweene the Archduke and the Spanish king, for the gouernement of Castilia.

About this time it may not be forgotten, that Cardinall Hippolite of Esca, being in loue with a yong damosel his kinswoman (who made more account of his bastard brother) asked her what was y^e cause why she so greatly loued a bastard, and she answered his sweete and amiable eyes: whereupon one day as he rid on hunting, he caused his brother to dismount, and commaunded his footmen in his presence to plucke out his eyes, saying he liked no such companions in loue.

A bricfe collection of
The ſeuenth Booke.

PHillip the archduke began to entitle himſelfe king of Caſtile, not being content that his father in law ſhould gouerne, hauing no better intereſt then the appointment of his wife when ſhe lay in extremitie. And the king of Romanes being hartned with the greatnes of his ſonne, purpoſeth to enter into Italie. The French king hauing them al in ielouſy (though he were verie angry with the Pope, for uſurping vpon the ſpiritual liuings in Milaine) yet leaſt he ſhould ſtand alone, he treateth with the Pope, making quarrell to Venice, for that he knew it a thing acceptable to him.

Phillip prepareth by ſea to inuade Spaine, and is by ſtozme driuen into England, where he is honozably receiued by Henrie the ſeuenth, and newly furniſhed for his voyage, vpon condi-

tion

tion that he should deliuer the duke of Suffolke whom he had prisoner in the castell of Namures. Phillip yeeldeth, and requireth that he might not be put to death, though he pretended right to the crowne, whereunto king Henry the seuenth condescended, but Henrie the eight afterwarde strake off his heade. Phillip goeth forward, and by capitulation obtaineth the kingdome of Castile, but dieth within a while after.

The French king is desirous to be reuenged vpon Venice: but first marrieth his daughter Madame Claude vnto Francis of Angolessine afterward king. The Emperour treateth with the Venetians to passe through their territories to be crowned at Rome. The Pope enterprised the recouerie of Bologna vnder the conduct of y^e Marques of Mantua, the Bolognians require ayde of the French king, according to their protection: but in fine the poore Bentiuoles in stead of a protection had a faire safe conduct of Monsieur Chaumont, for which they

D payed

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payed dearly , and lost the state to the Church.

The Geneuoyes rebell against the French king, and fell also at ciuil discord, the Gibelines fauouring the Adornes, and the Guelphes the Fregoses, euery man desiring to bring the gouernment to his friendes, Monsieur de Chaumont setteth vpon them, and maketh them yeeld the towne to the discretion of the king, who there entered in person, and pardoned all , sauing threescore.

Ferdinand king of Aragon, and the French king, appoynted a meeting at Sauona, and there they put themselues one in anothers power, as though there neuer had beene enmitie betweene them. There supping together, none but the two kings and the Queene, the French king would needes haue Gonsaluo make the fourth, being in admiration of his fame, his person, his maiestie in gesture and speech. After this tyme this great Captaine had neuer great occasion to exercise his vertue.

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bertue. The ende of their great conference was , that they two and the Emperour shoulde ioyne agaynst the Venetians.

The Emperour on the other side held a decree at Constance, for the encountering of the French king in Italie, and to that end treated with the Pope, professing himselfe a protector of the Church, and an enemy of the French usurpation in Italie, who meant (quoth he) to make the Cardinall of Amboyse Pope, and himselfe Emperour.

This troubled the king, who was sure neither of the Pope, nor of the Venetians: and the Venetians were much perplexed, whether they shoulde ioyne with the king, or the Emperour: to which poyntes Foskarin and Gritti made excellent orations. In fine they answered the Ambassadors of the Emperour who demaunded passage, that if he came armed, he shoulde haue no passage: if otherwise they shoulde doe him all honour possible.

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He marcheth on notwithstanding, and gaineth something : but for want of good resolution looseth againe.

The eight Booke.



Now do the Emperour and the Venetians fall to treatise of league, which maketh all Italie more afraid then euer before, which had beene already greatly tormented by the ambition of princes : and specially by the Venetians, who made their profite of euery peace, and euery warre, and euen in this league with Caesar, they demeaned themselves so cunningly, that they nowe gaue cause both to the Emperour and the French king, to ioyne together against them, whereupon the Pope fayled not to encourage them, insomuch that for the Emperour Madame Marguieret his daughter, gouernesse of Flanders, for the French king, the Cardinall of Amboyse, and
for

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for Spaine. The Ambassadors sware this league at Cambray. The Venetians mistrusting false measure, had their ambassadour there also to awaite what was done, but the Cardinall sware so many othes, that the French king his maister would keepe his league with Venice, and that his meeting was to make peace betweene the Archduke, and the duke of Guelders, that hee made him and the Venetians verie secure.

This league was helde verie secrete, but the Pope taking the aduantage thereof, demaunded of them Rimini, and Fauencia, which they had taken from the Church, uttering that whereas the greatest princes in Christendome were ioyned agaynst them, he would also ioyne, if they denied him his demaund. The Senate was deeply amazed, and diuided in opinion touching the restitution, and in fine were resolved to restore, had not Treuisan, a man of high estate next the duke, most earnestly dissuaded them, which they

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repented : for the Pope ratified the treatise of Cambray, and so all Christendome in effect armed against them. And besides that they had these euill signes and p̄sages, a shippe of theirs was drowned with tenne thousande ducats. The Castell of Bresse was striken with thunder, their tower of records suddenly fell downe, their Arsenall was burnt, twelue gallies, their salt peter, powder, and munition was consumed.

The French king accompanied with the duke of Loraine and nobilitie of Fraunce passed the Alpes, and sent Monsieur de Chaumont afoze to set vpon them. The Pope published a bull against them.

The French armie ouerthroweth their battaile at Gniaradadde, taketh prisoner their chiefe Captaine Bartholomeo Aluiano, who was wounded in the eye, as for the other Captaine, the Countie Perylian, he stirred not, nor would aduenture all vpon one day, the which if hee had done,
it

it is thought hee had ouercome : and yet his not venturing was not misliked.

These newes astonished almost vnto desperation the Venetians : and yet that noble and graue state, neyther fell to dissention among themselues , nor spake so much as a worde of reproch one to another , touching their counsayles, that caused this successe: which was somuch the more lamentable, for that all the Countreys subiect vnto them , in this their miserie beganne to forsake them , in short, they thought it the onely way to trie by submission and intreatie , to diuide either the Pope or the Emperour from the French king , of whom they dispaired. The Pope gaue small comfort, and the Emperour lesse , without the French kings consent.

Thus the one of them gained on the one side, and the other on the other side, and the Venetians are driuen to vtter extremitie: now the states of Italy, and especially the Pope, seeing y^e imminent

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daungers ouer their owne heades, began nowe to thinke what a faire threed they had spoone, if the fall and ruine of Venice did bring into Italie two such mightie princes on their necks: wherefore hee giueth audience to their sixe Ambassadours that most heauily and wofully demaunded pardon: giuing the Ambassadours of the confederates to vnderstand, that the Church ought not to shut her bosome to such as returne. Now began Treuisan to stand to them, and shortly after they recouer Padua from the Emperour, they take the Marques of Mantua prisoner.

Shortly after the French king making a league defensiuie with the Pope, returneth into Fraunce. The Emperour bendeth all his forces to recouer Padua: the Venetians for the defence thereof, send all the yong noble and gentlemens sonnes: with which policie the people tooke such comfort, that beyond expectation they so defend themselves, that the siege is raysed, and the Emperour returneth into Allemaigne, with

with little profite.

The Cardinall of Amboyse hoping thereby in time to be Pope, reconcileth the Emperour and the catholike king, wherein he did his maister small seruice. The Countie Petilian dieth: the Pope absolueth the Venetians.

The ninth Booke.

THe Pope not onely absolueth the Venetians, but doth as it were take them into protection, intending to reconcile them to the Emperour, and to set him against the French king, and finally to driue the Frenchmen out of Italie: but the Emperour would not heare of it without Verona were yeelded vnto him, whereupon the Pope practiseth with the Swissers by the meanes of the Bishop of Sion, who now were verie proude, for that they were so desired of all nations, perswading themselves that all the victories of king Charles and king Lewis

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Lewis came by them, and therefore picked quarrels with the king touching their pensions. The Pope in like sort picked quarrell to the duke of Ferrara for his dependancie on the French, being so much benefited and honoured by him. The Emperour & the French king on the other side smelling his drift, to touch as well the interest of the one, as the other of them, knitte themselves againe fast against Venice. And Monsieur de Chaumont for the king, and the prince of Henault for the Emperour ioyning together, drave backe the Venetian armie, and approaching to Vincentia, the Vincentines being destitute of helpe, sent an Ambassadour to them, who made a verie pitifull oration, the which the prince of Henault answered with great vigoz like a barbarous Dutchman. In fine they yeelded at their discretion, and Monsieur Chaumont treated for them, telling the prince of Henault that hee ought to haue moze regard to the greatnessse and glozie of Caesar, then to the fault

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fault of the poore miserable men, who depended on others, greater then themselves.

After this were taken Legnague, Montsilice and other places, & Monsieur de Chaumont was commanded to returne to Millain, for certaine broiles there kindled closely by the Pope, at which time dieth the Cardinall of Amboyse, which greatly hindred y french: for that y king being apter to be directed, then to direct, neuer had the like confidence in any man. After his death, the Pope flatly requireth the king to giue ouer his protection of Ferrara, the king answereth y he cannot do it with his honoz, and so stomacke groweth betweene them. The Pope in the meane time eggeth on the Swissers, who being angry that the king would not increase their pensions, were ready enough and discended toward Millain. The Venetians in y meane time, while M^osieur de Chaumont was there occupied, recouered most part of their towns, & besieged Verona: the marques of M^atua scaped out

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out of priſon at Venice by the ſecrete meanes of Baiazet the great Turke, who had before ſhewed many friendly parts to the Harques.

The Pope purpoſeth to ſet vpon Geane, and many other things that tooke no effect: the king on the other ſide, to anger him, meaneth to defende the duke of Ferrara, and ſtill to continue friendſhip with the Emperour, ſo that the Pope was driuen to leaue his thoughts of getting other mens, and to thinke vpon defending his owne: for within a while after he was beſieged by Monsieur de Chaumont in Bologna: but after a while he was content vpon great occasions to leaue the ſiege, which done, the Pope complained himſelfe to all princes Chriſtian of the French king.

The Pope ceaſeth not thus, but falleth to warres ſtill, beſiegeth Mirandola, is there preſent in perſon, no leſſe buſie in bodie then in minde, riding and going to and fro like a captaine, and in the end winneth it: wher at the French king

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king is so angrie, that he sendeth instructions to Monsieur de Chaumont, not onely to defend Ferrara: but also by all meanes to plague the territories of the Church: the Pope in the meane time is content that Modena should be peeled to the Imperiall, for feare it should fall into the hands of the French. And the noble captaine Monsieur de Chaumont dieth, and Trinulce is made a Marshall of Fraunce, and Caesar contrarie to his treatise with the French king, is content to hearken to peace.

After the death of Monsieur de Chaumont, Gaston de Foix, a valiant yong Gentleman, and the kings sisters sonne began to haue charge.

The Pope partly to gaine the fauor of princes, partly to be the stronger in the councell that was threathed, made eight Cardinals at a clap, and among the rest, the Archbishop of Worke, thereby to gaine the king of England, and the Bishop of Sion, by him to gaine the Swissers.

Now began a generall peace to be
treated

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treated at Venice by the Biſhop of
 Gurce: but the Pope brake it off, wher-
 upon the French king commanded Tri-
 nulcio to march on, who tooke Concor-
 dia, and after Caſtelſfranco and drew to-
 wards Bologna, they falling in great
 feare, the cardinall of Pavia runneth a-
 way. The Bentiuoles return, the popes
 army ſlieth, the Pope fretteth, the Car-
 dinal of Pavia draweth toward Rauenna
 to the Pope, and the duke of Vrbin
 hating him deadly, by the way drew
 his dagger, and in the middeſt of his
 gard ſlue him. After this the Empe-
 rour and the French king do publiſh a
 counsell to be holden at Piſa: the lucke
 whereof the Pope liked not, for that
 Popes had bene there depoſed at coun-
 cels holden in former times.

The tenth Booke.



ALl Chriſtendome, and eſpeci-
 ally al Italie ſtood at the gaze,
 to ſee what the French king
 would

would do after these victories : for now it lay in his power (as it seemed) to take Rome, and all the states of the Church : but he mooued either with deuotion or feare to bring all princes in his necke, commaunded Trinulcio to leaue Bologna to the Bentiuoles, and to restore the rest to the Church, and so to retire to Millaine.

The Pope nowe to breake the necke of the Pisan Councell, summoned by the Emperour and the French king, spake his Cardinals sayre, for that five of them had giuen consent to Pisa, and winning backe some of them by sayre promises, published an vniuersall Councell to bee holden at Rome, and beganne to encline to a peace with the French king : but the Emperour dealt with the French king on the other side, to helpe him agaynst the Pope, and the Venetians : but what for his pouertie and inconstancie, the French king had no great deuotion therunto: the emperour notwithstanding
aduen-

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aduentureth, and is foyled with his French succors by the Venetians: and yet after he taketh Friuly, and withir short space looseth it againe. The pope being newly recovered of a deadly sicknesse, beginneth to thinke againe of the chasing the French out of Italie: the French king on the other side begins to be wearie of fighting agaynst the Church: the Pope leagueth himselfe with the Venetians, and the Catholique king, to deliuer Italy of strangers, as he pretended.

The time of the Councell of Pisa drawing on, and many French Cardinals and captaines being there, by chance there fell out such a fray among the souldiours and seruants, in parting whereof, Monsieur de Chastillian, and Monsieur de Lautrech were wounded, that the Councell was adiourned to Millaine, where they found more difficulties: for all the Cleargie abstained from diuine seruice, as though profane and execrable persons, and not Cardinals had entred. This made y French king

king suspect the Emperour, and crie out of the Catholique king, who did all contrarie to the league at Cambray: and therefore meaning to deale as fallshly as the best, he now resolved to set vpon Romagna, but in great doubt of the Swissers, who sent defiance by a trumpetter vnto Gaston de Foix his lieutenant in Millaine, the king sendeth great ayde out of Fraunce, and demaundeth helpe of Florence, which is not answered to his expectation, by reason of diuersitie of opinions. And that which was worse, knoweth they had herein displeased the king, they sent Guicchiardine the wyter of this historie Ambassadour to the king of Arragon, who shortly after toynd with the Pope agaynst Bologna, but Monsieur de Foix came with succours, and caused the armie to retire, and after that he wanne Brescia from the Venetians, and sacked it.

In the midst of this good lucke, the French king suddenly was appalled; for that he heard that the king of Eng-

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land

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land ment to warre vpon him, recey-
uing some ships out of Spaine to that
purpose. Neuerthelesse Monsieur de
Foix goeth on valiantly to Rauenna, to
fight with the confederates where was
fought the longest and noblest battell
of all others, the Spaniards and Ita-
lians struiuing against the Frenchmen
and Almaines for the glozy of their na-
tion. And albeit in opinion the French
seemed to haue the better: yet monsieur
de Foix not abiding that the Spanish
footmen should retire in good order, set
on them in great furie, and was slaine
in the height of his glozie. Peter of
Nauarre taken prisoner, Monsieur de
Viualets slaine befoze the eyes of his
father, Monsieur Allegre, and the fa-
ther not long after the sonne. The ar-
mie notwithstanding entereth and sac-
keth Rauenna: the Pope is afrayde of
the newes, his Cardinals perswade
him to peace, but the king of Aragon to
continue the warres. Iulio de Medi-
ci a knight of the Rhodes, afterwarde
Pope, recomforteth him also in such
sort

sozt, that he resolneth rather to for-
sake Rome, then to make peace, and
so much the rather, for that monsieur
de la Palissie was departed out of Ro-
magna.

The Swissers in the meane time passe
the Alpes by Trent, with leaue of the
Emperour towardses Millaine, and
there ioyneith with the Venetian ar-
mie, Cremona yeeldeth vnto them,
and Bergamo, and approaching to Mil-
laine, Triuulcio hauing no hope to de-
fend it for want of succor, secretly stole
away into Piemont, Parma, Placentia,
Bologna, and almost all Romagna,
returue to the Pope, and Geane reuol-
teth from the French, making Fregosc
the Captaine of the Venetian armie
their duke, which dignitie his father
once had befoze him.

The eleuenth Booke.

The duke of Ferrara finding him^s
selfe nowe euery way so weake
and hard beset (vpon assurance

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of safe conduct by the means of the ambassadour of Arragon , and Fabricio Colonna) came to Rome, and humbled himselfe to the Pope , as to remaine Fendatarie of the Church , the Pope would haue the dukedome it selfe , or nothing : the conditions being so hard, the duke craued pardon, and the benefite of his safeconduct to retorne home: the Pope denied, and forged other by matters to retaine him prisoner : but the Arragon Ambassadour , and Fabricio, for that it stood them vpon in honoz, came suddenly well accompanied the next morning to the gate of Latran, and deliuered him in despite of the Popes garde.

The French king was driuen to let the Swissers for a time take their pleasure of Millaine : for that he was aduertised that the king of Englande according to a treatise before holden, had sent six thousand footmen to Fowntaraby , ioyntly there to assaile the duchie of Gwien, and to ioyne with the Emperour, he had no hope, for that the
Bishop

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Bishop of Marseilles his Ambassadour assured him it was in vaine. After this quayling of the French affaires, the Pope, the Emperour, the king of Arragon, the Venetians and Swissers, though they were confedered, had euerie one their die vpon Dillaine, but the Pope and the Swissers fearing the great princes, dealt earnestly that it might be allotted to Mazimilian the yong sonne of Lodouike Sforce to bring it from the French.

The viceroy of Naples is sent with an armie against Florence, the Florentines receiue againe the Medici, Prato is taken by the Spaniards. The castell of Geane is taken by the Geneuoyes, the lanterne of Geane still remaineth French: Bressia yeeldeth to the Viceroy, Cremonia to the Venetians. The Bishop of Gurce at Rome, treateth for a common peace.

The feare of the Englishmen at Fowntaraby, and the negligence of the French king in not succouring, caused the king of Nauarre, to forsake Na-

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uarre and flie to Bearn, among the mount Pyrenes, & without any charge or trauaile gat the kingdome of Navarre to the king of Aragon, except certaine fortresses: the King of Aragon for want of title, pretending that the right thereof was giuen him by the Pope, when he cursed the French King and his adherents. But the French King endeouureth to reconcile himselfe both to the King of England and the Swissers: at the least he hopeth to winne the Venetians from the league, and so with newe forces to recouer Millaine. A better hope then all this was, that Pope Iulius the second nowe died in the middest of his prosperitie, and Iean Cardinall de Medici was chosen, named Leo the tenth: by which good accident he did the easilier make peace with the Catholique King, and prepared for his purpose: for albeit he could not well compasse a peace with the King of Englande: yet for that the English were not well provided of readie hoised, although
their

their value chiefly consisted in foote-
 men (yet nowe by long peace and
 lacke of vse being driuen to hyze Al-
 maines) hee thought manie things
 might be done befoze that warre came
 forwarde: wherefoze he sent power to
 Triulcio, who ioyning with Aluiano,
 Captaine of his newe confederates the
 Venetians, he setteth vpon the duchie
 of Millaine, and recouereth Geane:
 and after besiegeth Nouara, where be-
 ing resisted by the Swissers, they re-
 tired seuen miles of: but the Swissers
 to the ende that no succours or Na-
 tion might take the glorie from them,
 like most valiaunt souldiours hauing
 neither horsemen nor artillarie, fol-
 lowed Triulcio, and Monsieur de la
 Tremouille, and fought a most braue
 battaile with them, gayned their ar-
 tillarie, slue their men with it, and
 put their gendarmerie to flight, who
 beaslly demeaned themselues that
 day: notwithstanding it may not bee
 forgotten, that Robert de la March ha-
 uing his two sonnes most dangerously

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beset with Swissers, rushed like a Tiger into the midst of them, and fought so terribly, that he amazed them, and deliuered his sons. Aluiano perceiuing the discomfiture of the French, retired to Verona and besieged it, but preuailed not. Padua is besieged by the Viceroy, and the yong duke of Millaine taketh Pontuica, by the helpe of Antonie de Leua: and the Viceroy finding that he could not take Padua, spoyleth the Countrey euen almost vnto Venice, & within two miles of Vincentia, the Viceroy Prosper Celonna, & the Marques of Peskara gaue a great ouerthrow to the Venetians, and Aluiano by the cowardise of their footmen of Romagna. At the length Caesar and the Venetians compromitted their differences to the Pope: and the French king had now nothing left in Italie but the Lanterne of Geane, which also was battered by sea, and defended with sacks of wooll.

The

The twelfth Booke.

THe king of England was now ready both by sea and land to war upon the French king, & had also hired the Emperour Maximilian with six score thousand ducats to enter all at one time into Burgundy, hoping also that his father in law the Catholique king would ioyne with him. The French king bestirred him to resist these great dangers, and some what to appall the courage of the English king, he allured into Fraunce the duke of Suffolke as a competitor of the crowne, but he being nothing dismayed therewith, in despite strake off the dukes brothers head, whom he held before in prison by the king of Castiles means, as you haue heard. The French king farther to trouble him, set Iames King of Scots the old enemy of England & confederate of France to warre on that side the seas upon him. The English King was long in preparing his

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his subiects being out of vse, the manner of fight being chaunged, the vse of their bowes being almost gone. Neuerthelesse in Iuly being greatly furnished, his armie camped neare Bullen, and from thence besieged Terwin: where at the first they answered not the renowne of their hardinesse, in that they gaue no hardie assault: but within a while after, they ouerthrew thzee hundred men of armes. The Marques of Rotelin, called duke of Longuile, Captaine Bayard, & Fayette were taken prisoners, and monsieur de la Palisse escaped hardly, wherewith the French king and all France were so amazed, that if the English King had followed this good fortune, it is thought the gappe was now open to take all ffrance. Terwin was rayssed by the aduise of the Emperour, for that the Archduke Charles pretended right vnto it, and the Emperour departed the campe for that hee thought the Englishmen to be rash, and without discipline. King Henric neuerthelesse

lesse passed towards Tornay, and tooke it, whereof the French were full glad, fearing his coming farther into Fraunce with his terrible armie of fourescore thousand, which perhaps hee had done, if he had had experience, or had beene truly aduertised of the disposition of France : but he returned into England, assuring the French that he would returne the next sommer. At this time by chaunce of fire, the richest part of all Venice was burnt, and the Pope endeth the differences betweene Cæsar and them.

The league was renewed betweene the Spanish king and the French king, which greatly displeased the king of England, who sayde that this was the third time that his father in lawe had broken promise with him.

The French king practised with the Pope, and the Pope with the Cardinal of Yorke to reconcile the French and English King, which tooke place, and the French king marieth y^e lady Mary, the king of Englands sister. This was
unplea-

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vnpleasant both to the Emperour and the Spanish King, and not pleasant to the Pope who was the procurer of it, who albeit he isued with such cunning to gaine princes : yet he liked not that this league shoulde helpe the French King againe to Millaine.

At this time King Emanuel of Portugale presented the Pope with two monstrous Elephants out of India, and Lewis the xii. dieth, and Francis the first duke of Angolesme succeedeth, taking the title of the duke of Millaine, & making peace with the King of England and the Archduke : he meaneth to recover the dukedome. The Emperour, the King of Aragon, the duke of Millaine, the Swissers doe leaue against him : the King of England sendeth him word to Lyons, not to passe into Italie to trouble Chriſtendome : the Swissers gard the foote & straights of the Alpes against him. But he like an industrious prince, by the counsaile of Triulcio, leaueth the two ordinarie wayes of Mountsenis, & Mount Genewre, and passeth

passeth by extreame toyle of Pioners nearer the sea by the Cortian Alpes, by the Marquisate of Saluzzo: and being passed befoze any man thought of him, Monsieur de la Palisse tooke Colonna a noble Captaine prisoner at Villefrance as he sat at dinner, which greatly astonished all Italie, insomuch that the Pope vsed the duke of Sauoy, to excuse him to the King forthwith.

The King taketh the Countreys of Alexandria and Tortona. The Swissers are in diuersitie of opimons, whether they shall hearken to any league with the French, or farther withstand them. At length the Bishop of Si-on with a very perswasive oration encouraged them to ioyne in one opinion agaynst the French, and to fight with them neare vnto Marignian, where the first day both they and the King fought so long, as they could holde weapon in hand, and departed on both sides, as it were by agreement without sounde of trumpet.

The next day they rashly and furiously

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ously set on the French, who kept themselves in good order, and caused Aluiano with his light horsemen to set on their backs, which greatly annoyed them. They fought notwithstanding most valiantly: but yet despairing of victorie, for that the Venetian armie approached, they sounded the retraite: and albeit the artillarie beate them on the backs, yet did they keepe their array towards Millaine, to the wonder of the French, and all that looked on: especially the King, who often escaped death and daunger, and Triuulcio, who sayde they were Giances and not men, for that he neuer sawe the like battell.

After this victorie all the duchie of Millaine returned to the King, except the Castels of Cremona and Millaine, and the duke and the King fall to composition, and Aluiano dieth, and the Pope and the King in louing sort talke together at Bologna, and there renewing a league with the Swissers, he returned into Fraunce.

Ferdi-

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Ferdinand king of Aragon, and king of Castile, in the right of his wife, the winner of Granado, conquerour of Naples and Nauarre, died without heire male, and the great Captaine Gonsaluo died one moneth before, absent from the Court, in disgrace and malcontent.

The death of the king made the French king in hope to get Naples, thinking that the young Archduke Charles shoulde bee too much busied to keepeal his estates, but he was distour-
ned from that thought by the comming of the Emperour into Lombardie agaynst him and the Venetians, who summoned Millaine, but was faine to recule, for that by delay he lost all oportunitie.

The Venetians recouer Brescia, the Pope maketh his nephew Laurence de Medici duke of Vrbino. The King of France and Spaine make a peace at Noyan, The Venetians recouer Verona.

The

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The xiii. Booke.



Elides y peace of Noyon, the Kings of Spaine and Fraunce, and the Emperoz treat a peace at Cambray, and now great quietnesse was hoped in all Italie, sauing that Francesco Maria de la Rouere being folowed of many Spaniards, went about to recouer such his states as the Pope had taken from him, as Vrbin Fane, and others: driuing the Pope to complaine to the French and Spanish Kings, & enter league with y French, for ayd agaynst all subiects and fendatories of the Church.

The chiefe Captaines of the Spaniards, that folowed Francesco Maria, namely Maldonat, and Swares, conspired after certaine victozies to betray Francesco Maria, and to deliuer him by aliue to his enimie Laurence de Medices, which treason Francesco Maria discovering, made such an excellent oration

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oration to the Spaniards, that they iudged their owne Captaines worthe to passe the pikes, and so with their owne hands slue them.

At this time Alfonso Cardinall of Siena, being the Popes creature, most vngratefully notwithstanding conspired against him: and the Cardinals of Cornette, and Volaterra, confessed on their knees that he had imparted it to them. Alfonso the night following was secretly strangled in prison.

The Pope finding himselfe no more gracious among his colledge of Cardinals, created thirtie new Cardinals at a clappe, some for learning, some for friendship, and some for money, which now went low with him: and after a few conflicts with the duke of Vrbin at Ancona and Anguiare, he falleth to composition by meanes of Don Hugues de Moncada the Viceroy, to his great charge, which the poore Florentines were driuen to defray.

Italy now being at quiet, the Pope began to treat with Chyristen princes
F against

A briefe collection of

against Selim the Turke: who seeing his father Baiazat to be olde, partly by Janissaries, and partly by popson dispatched his elder brother Achomat, and after his yonger brother Corcut, and all their race, & as the world supposed, had a meaning to do the like to his own son, the better to strengthen his owne dominion for his time, which by his desperat hardnes was growne great, hauing ouerthrowne the mountains Aduliens, & y^e Sophy of Persia, winning from him his chiefe citie Taurus: and then turned his warres vpon the Sowdan of Soria and Egypt, a most mightie prince of country, & by reason of the warlike discipline of the Mamelukes, & yet neuer ouerthrowne but by this Selim, who highly disdainning that his victories should not be aboue Cæsar, & Alexander, now ment to bend toward Christendom, and first against Rhodes, & Hungary, being verie weake, for that the king was a child, & as some thought toward Italy, but this consult tooke so small effect, y^e if God had not soone after taken away
Selim

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Selim, who left Soliman very young: all christendome no doubt had smarted for this vngodly negligence. Now was peace awhile on euery side, and the French & the English so farre leagued together, that the only daughter of Henrie is promised vpon condition to the Dolphin of France. This peace which is an enemy to great warriors, maketh Triuulcio now in his olde age to be in iealousie with the French king for the Gwelphian faction, Monsieur de Lautrec and other pursue him thoroughly, the king denieth him his countenance: & he dieth for sorrow in disgrace, according as most great captaines do.

The emperor Maximilian being now aged, treated with the electors & Pope, to choose the king of Romans, Charles of Austrich, king of Spain: the French king thinking him to be too great already, treated earnestly to the contrarie, & Maximilian dieth before any thing is done, so that the French and Spanish kings are now most earnest competitors and countersutors for it.

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The French King spareth neither speech, Ambassadors, perswasions, nor money, and is abused with hope by some of the electours : but in fine Charles of Austrich is chosen, the which killeth the heart of the French king and his adherents in Italy, and now the kingdome of Naples, the restitution of Nauarre vnto Iohn, and the money accorded at Nayon, begin for despite to come in question, and into demaund.

At this time the Pope abusing all the world with his indulgences, and by the Bishop of Arembald making a terrible exaction in diuerse parts of Germanie, to the vse of his sister Magdalen, gaue occasion to Martin Luther to preach against him, and to renue the doctrine of Iohn Hus, and Ierome of Prage. The which was verie welcom to the wounded mindes of all such as had felt the Popes abuses, and so much the rather, as that the Pope tooke no good course to resist it : but perseuered still in his enormities.

This yeare did Charles the Emperoz

peroꝝ ariue in England, not as his father Phillip did by necessitie, but of friendship, and so passed into Flanders, and to Aix, and there was crowned: in the meane time some broiles arose in Spaine, which were appeased by his officers.

The xiiii. Booke.

Allie had at this time a little repose, but it could not long continue, by reason of the emulation of these two great princes, Charles and Frauncis, who could not endure the greatnesse the one of the other, and especially for that pope Leo was hoꝛne madde to want Parma and Placentia, gotten by his predecessoꝝ pope Iuly, and to see that Ferrara should so long holde out against him, maugre his head: in respect whereof he treated amitie with the French King, and hired sixe thousand Swissers, and in secret they concluded to diuide the kingdom of Naples. In the meane time

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the French king taking the oportunitie of sturres in Spaine, sent Monsieur Asperrot with a power, & easily without resistance recovered y^e kingdom of Navarre. And the Swissers refusing the amitie of Caesar, ioyned with the French.

The Pope notwithstanding his league, contracted with y^e French king, ioineth also in league with the Emperoz to defend Florence & the Medici, & to recouer Millaine to Sforce, and Parma and Placentia to the Church. At that very instant on S. Peters day at Millaine, there fell fire out of the ayze, which tooke certaine barrells of powder, which ouerthrew a fayre Marble tower, and so shooke the castell and city of Millaine, as a greater portent neuer chaunced vnto them.

The Pope had in solde the Marques of Mantua, and Prospero Colonna, and the king sent Monsieur Lautreck to defend Millaine by the helpe of the Venetians, whose Captaines were Theodore Triulcio, & Andrew Gritti : who after they had skirmished to and fro
with

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with the other side, about the river of
 Paw: in the ende the Swissers hired
 by the Pope, sayd that they were con-
 tent to defend the states of the Church,
 for which cause they were purposely
 hyred: but agaynst the French King
 they would not march. On the other
 side, the Swissers that were with the
 French king departed without any bid-
 ding farewell, or any worde speaking.
 The popes army & the Emperors mar-
 cheth on towards Millaine: and at the
 first assault, the Marques of Pescara
 Captain of the Spaniards maketh the
 Venetians to forsake the walles, and
 Triulcio is taken and al Millaine, & al
 Pauia and Lody, & diuerse other places
 yeeld, crying out vpon the French, and
 reioycing to become imperiall.

Now died pope Leo the tenth (which
 no doubt much weakened the Emperoz,
 for that his money beganne and enter-
 tained the warre) in whose place was
 chosen Adrian the sixt a Flemming, by
 the fauour of Caesar agaynst all their
 minds, for that they thought a stranger

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of that Countrie and education, not be-
rie fit for Italie.

The duke of Vrbin recouereth his
estate, and with the helpe of Baillous as-
siegeth Siena. And ten thousand Swis-
sers of Lucerne contrarie to the minds
of Surick & Suith, come ouer the mount
Godard and Bernard into Lombardie,
to helpe the French king to recouer
Millaine: Prospero Colonna is as bu-
sie on the other side to defend it, and An-
tonio de Leua to defend Pauia. M^osieur
de Lautreck besiegeth it, which he ho-
peth in time to get by famine: but their
industrie within decepueth his hope.
Whereupon Lautreck retireth towards
Fraunce, and three thousand of his
Swissers were slain at Bicoque by the
emperiall armie. Lody also and Gene
were taken by them.

At Lucques at this time Poggio, and
Totty, two men of noble familie, vnder
colour of priuate enmitie, in the open
palace slue the Gonfalonier of that ci-
tie: but afterward were chased by the
citizens. Sagusanac Malateste vsurpeth
vpon Rimini.

The

The xv. Booke.

THe French King being euerie where at peace, his returne into Italy is suspected, and therfore Florence, Geane, Siena, and Luca, are taxed with great summes for the maintenance of a continuall armie to defend Naples and Millaine, and Don Charles de Lanoy is made Viceroy of Naples. The Pope taketh his iourney towards Rome, and Charles the Emperour into Spaine, and talketh with king Henrie of England by the way, & they two ioyntly sent Ambassadors to Venice, to perswade them to leaue the amitie of the French king, and to ioine with the Emperour. The king of England mozeouer sent an Herault to the French king, to protest warre against him, in case he would not make truce with the Emperour for thre yeares, the which woulde not be granted: but the league betweene the Emperour and the Venetians succeded, and touching the

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the same, two excellent orations were made by Andrew Gritti, and George Cornare. While christian princes were thus vndermining and verryng one another, Soliman Ottoman the Turke in person with infinite power besieged the Rhodes: the which though it were to the vttermost defended by the grand maister and the knights thereof, yet by the negligence of the pope & christian princes, they were faine to yeeld, and on Christmasse day the Turke in triumph entered, and dedicated all the Churches to Mahomet.

The French kings armie being now passing the Alpes, and himselfe ready in person to follow, he discovered that the discontented duke of Burbon, Constable of Fraunce, was conspired with the Emperour & the King of England, and should marrie with Elenor the emperours sister, widow of Emanuel late king of Portingale, and that as soone as he was ouer the Alpes, the duke of Burbon, and the King of England should set vpon Fraunce, and the duke should be

be King of Provence, and the King of England should haue the rest.

These newes, though they appalled and stayed the Kings person, yet did it breake the attempt, and caused the duke to flie in a straunge weede, first into la Franche Conte, and after to Millaine. In the meane time, Pope Adrian dieth, and the Cardinal de Medices is chosen, calling himselfe Clement the seuenth.

The French armie being now passed the Alpes, Monsieur de Boniuet a French Captain taketh Loda, the rest of the French power being vnder the conduct of the Admirall before Millaine, were not in great hope to take it, but making diuerse skirmishes, still came by the worst. And shortly after retyred from thence, in which meane space the noble Captain Prospero Colonna died.

The Pope refused to be of either side, whereof the French King is glad, & the Emperour verie angrie: for that he helped him to that dignitie. The Emperi-
als

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als passe the river of Theſin, and foyle the French in diuers places, inſomuch that they begin to abandon the Duchie of Millaine, but in warlike aray. The Marques of Pescara followeth with light horſes, and Chabanes is ſlain, and captaine Bayard is taken priſoner, who died of his wounds: and the Admirall returneth into Fraunce. After which time the duke of Burbon counſailed the Emperour to turne the warres into Fraunce, alledging that the deſire the English king had to conquer that realme, would much helpe him. The King of England alſo much encouraged the Emperour thereunto: but ſeeing the difficulties and charge for himſelfe, and being diſſwaded by the ambitious cardinall of Yorke (who was ſecretly French) he moued little.

The Emperour vpon this confidence maketh warre in Prouance: the duke of Burbon and Marques Pescara being Captaines. The duke would haue paſſed on into þe bowels of France: but the Marques & other captaines would
by

by no meanes from the seas, but lay in
siege before Marfiles fortie daies with-
out profite. And for that before their
comming they hoped that the king of
England would so haue sided y^e French
king on his side, y^e all his forces should
haue bent that way, & that they should
haue receiued money out of Englande,
(which both they failed of) they thought
it folly to go any farther, or to abide til
the king with his whole power, and six
thousand Swissers should come vpon
them, and therefore with speede retur-
ned into Italy: wherewith the king be-
ing in heart, followed as fast, & al in one
day the king came to Verceil, and the
Marques of Pescara: albeit forthwith
it was agreed by the Viceroy, and the
rest, that Antonio de Leua, should de-
fend Pauia, and the other Millaine,
which was sore infected with y^e plague,
that they durst scarcely furnish it, inso-
much that the maine armie of Fraunce
being at hand, ere they could well pro-
vide, the captaine Alarcon was faine to
leauie it: and the King tooke it, vsing al
clemen.

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elemencie, notwithstanding he knewe the French to be there hated. From thence he besiegeth Paia, but could not take it: and sendeth Stuart duke of Albany in Scotland with a power to Naples. The pope perswadeth them to peace.


The duke of Ferrara being come into the French kings protection, helpeth him against Paia, but it is succored by the Emperials. The pope & the French captaines perswade the king to desist, but he sayth he will either win or die. At the length on S. Mathias day, on which y^e Emperour was bozne, the Viceroy and the Marques of Pescara in well ordered battell ioyned with the King, who fought nobly, being hurt in the face, and in the hand, vntill his horse was slain vnder him, and after was taken by five common souldiours, that knew him not, but in the end he discovered himselfe to the Viceroy, who receyued him as prisoner to the Emperour. Antonie de Leua in the meane time throwing downe so much of the wall of

of

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of Pavia, as an hundredth horses abrest might copie through, issued out, and set on their backe, spoiling and putting to flight all, saving the rere ward of the duke of Alanson, taking prisoner the king of Navarre, the bastard of Sauoy, Montmorancie, and others, and manie of the Nobles and best capitaines were there slaine.

The xvi. Booke.

 All the Potentates of Italie were nowe greatly dismaied with this taking of y^e king prisoner, fearing the greatnes of the Emperour, sepecially the Pope: and next him the Venetians, who treated a league with the Pope, offering to ioyne in these common dangers, & to leuy ten thousand Swissers, and a sufficient band of Italians, not doubting the forwardnesse of my Ladie Regent of France, to send y^e duke of Albany with sufficient succors, and making sure account of y^e duke of Ferrara, The viceroy
on

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on the other side was carefull to conuey the kings person into some place of suretie, & to make all sure, to ioyne in amitie with the pope. The Pope bit at the baite immediatly & was full glad, and treated to bring in the Venetians also, but that would hardly be: for that they would not drop so much money as the Viceroy demaunded.

The Pope sendeth the Bishop of Pistoia to visite & comfort the French king. The Emperour being in Spaine receyueth the newes of this victorie, & his confessor the Bishop of Osime maketh an eloquent oration, perswading him franckly and freely to deliuer the French king, and that to be the most profitable, honourable, and sure way: Fredericke duke of Alba spake to the contrarie with great vehemencie, saying, that to let him go were dangerous, and to let him go most honorably, were nothing to the Frenchmen, who were insolent and light, and made no regard of honour: and therefore to make profite of him were the best way. In fine,
the

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the Emperour sent vnto him his great chamberlaine Monsieur de Beaucairn to Pisqueton to comfort him, & to tell him that these were his conditions: hee should depart with the soueraigntie of the dukedome of Burgundie to him: he should depart with Prouance to the duke of Burbon, with many other great things, both for him, and for the king of England. The French king answered constantly, that he would die in prison before he would diminish the crowne of Fraunce, for all other things, he would satisfie the Emperour with reason.

In the meane time the Ladie Regent of Fraunce employed all meanes possible, and especially the Cardinall of Worke, to winne the king of England, where all the feare was.

The Emperour on the other side solicited the King of Englande to ioyne with him to conquer Fraunce: but the King demaunded the whole kingdome in effect, if it were conquered, & some other such conditions, as gaue them

G cause

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cause to breake off.

The Imperials become insolent in
Italie, the French king is conueyed
into Spaine, & imprisoned at Madril,
& the duke of Burbon is sent for (with-
out whom the Emperoz will make no
agreement) and being placed in the
house of a great barron at the Empe-
roz's request, he answered that he would
obey, for that he and all was at his com-
maundement. But so soone as the duke
were gone, he would set it on fire with
his owne hands, least it should smellof
the infection of a traitor.


There is now a conspiracie against
the Emperour in Italy, wherein the
Marques of Pescara plaid a part at the
first, and after accused the rest dishonou-
rably, and shortly after died. In the
meane time the French king falleth
extreamly sicke at Madril, insomuch
that the Emperoz in person would haue
visited him, but his Chaunceloz would
not suffer him. Within a while after
the Emperour espouseth the infant of
Portingale: the French king recouereth
health,

health, the Pope treateth for his deliuerance, touching the which the great Chancelloz and the Viceroy make two excellent orations.

After this shortly ensueth the treatise of Madril for the kings deliuerance, wherein was peelded Burgúdie, Charelois, and so many other Countreys, as they that heard it, did thinke it would neuer be kept: for assurance hereof the king was affianced to the Emperours sister Elconor: and the Dolphin of Fraunce and the duke of Orleans, were brought in a boat to the midst of the riuer that diuideth Spaine & Fraunce, and the king in another boate, and at one instant they chaunged boates, and the king hasted to land, and had a Turkish horse readie, with whom he rid in post to Bayon, and there met with a messenger from the king of England, which greatly comforted him, vnto whom he confessed, that he acknowledged the greatest cause of his deliery to proceed from him, and therfore he was for ever the English kings.

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The xvii. Booke.

 Although both the Emperour and the King, had ſwoꝛne to the conditions ſet downe betweene them foꝛ his deliuerie, and that the king farther ſware to ratifie them, ſo ſoone as he came into a place of libertie, Neuertheleſſe as ſoone as hee came to Bayon, he answered the meſſenger that attended the ratification, that he durſt not perfoꝛme ſuch things as were preiudiciall to the crowne of France, vntill he had wonne the minds of his ſubiects vnto it. After that hee highly complained himſelfe to all princes and eſtates of the Emperours ſeueritie, as well touching the hard conditions, as that hee would not once vouchſafe to ſee him during his impriſonment: that his ambition grewe ſo great, that he now meant to ruine the Pope, the Church, all Italy, and to bring all Chriſtian princes into ſubiection. With theſe perſwaſions he hoped

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ped to bring al Italy and other princes to ioyne with him, and consequently to bring the Emperour to such daungerous warre, as he should of necessitie be driuen to release Burgundie, and other hard conditions for money.

The Emperiall armie on the other side waring euery day in Italy more and more insolent, & being extreamely chargeable to the Millanois, and Antonio de Leua himselse, hauing euerie day thirtie ducats, the people in tumultuous sort tooke weapon in hand, and had driuen away both captaines and souldiours, had not the cunning of the captaine, and their owne disorder compounded the matter.

The Emperour sent the Viceroy of Naples into Fraunce, to accept the perfourmance of the conditions: where he was greatly welcomed, but nothing was performed. The Emperour was neare madde for anger, and so much the more, as that almost against all mens opinion, and contrarie to the intelligence of y^e Ladie Margueret Regent of

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Flaunders, he would needs insert the articie of Burgundie, which they assured him would neuer be perfozmed: but happily breed further broyle.

In the meane time at Coignac there is treated a league betweene the pope, the French King, the Venetians, and the duke of Millaine, to be forthwith intimated to the Emperoz, who had libertie to enter into it within thre moneths: so that he deliuered the French kings chilozen at a reasonable rancome to be rated by the King of Englande. After this treatie the Pope surpriseth y letters of Antonio de Leua, touching the hard estate of the duke of Millaine, and the duke of Vrbis, generall of the Venetians armie, taketh Loda, and so passeth to Millaine: where after long batterie, they were faine to retire with some altercation betwene the duke and the lieutenant.

The Spaniards in the meane time so plagued the Millanois, that one of them made a very lamentable oration to the duke of Burbon (who was there arriued) and

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and yet finding no remedie, but a courteous answer: some hanged themselves, some threw themselves out at their windowes, and ended their miseries with other deaths. The armie of the confederates once againe approacheth towards Millaine, but not onely doth any good, but also the Castell it selfe by the duke is vpon conference with the duke of Burbon, yeeled to the Imperials.

While christen princes were thus tearing out the bowels one of another, Soliman Ottoman Turke, entreth into Hungarie, and putteth the whole Countrey, and consequently all Christendome in daunger, ouerthrowing Lewis the young King, and getteth a great part of that buckler of Christendome.

The Pope, notwithstanding encourageth his confederates to set vpon Naples, and Peter of Nauarre is made generall: and all the confederates offer the Emperour to enter into the league, performing the conditions:

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he answered, he could not with his honour, being a league made against him especially, and yet for a common quietnesse, he would do it presently, if the messengers had sufficient commission: meaning in deed nothing lesse, but only to keepe the king of England from entering into it.

Rome is surpris'd by the Colonis, and the Pope driven to leaue the Emperour, and to deale with them: and the confederates by sea fight with the Imperials.

The xviii. Booke.

The French King and the Venetians had the Pope in great ialousie, that hee would forsake their league, in that he made manie treatises with the Viceroy: and euer cried out of the charges of the warre, and yet would not make money by creating of Cardinals, nor other wayes, as other Popes did: but to break y^e treatise (if there were any such) they

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they byged him, and bent themselues with him by sea against Naples. The popes Lieutenant was Monsieur Vaudemont, who pretended right thereto by ancient title of king Rene: where after certaine exploites of no great waight, the Pope seeing no greater successe, and that the duke of Bourbon by the perswasion of the duke of Ferrara, drew towards Rome, and that the French promises were but winde, he fell to agree a truce for eight moneths with the Viceroy. The duke of Bourbon neuerthelesse would not accept of it, but marched on. The Viceroy himselfe in person went from Rome, to make him surcease, but all in vaine: for the dukes case being now somewhat desperate, he draweth to Rome, and either meaneth to get that noble bootie or to die: and therefore most valiantly giueth the assault himselfe before all men, and was slaine with a harquebuzze. His death enflameth the souldiours, and especially the Lanceknights, who before were verie cold: insomuch that

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that within fewe houres they take the towne and sacke it, where they had infinite treasure.

The palaces of the Cardinals were rifled, and the Cardinal of Siena, who himselfe & all his ancestors were Imperiall, was yet driuen to compound with the Spaniards: & yet after (as in all such byples no man is sure) he was taken prisoner by the Launceknights, and caried bareheaded with many buffets to Borgo, where he paid a newe ransome of five thousand ducats. In like maner were vsed all the Spanish and Dutch prelats: notwithstanding the hope of their Countrey-mens fauour.

The Pope driuen to keepe himselfe in the castell, vncill the plague wearied his enemies, and composition made with the Imperials. The Emperour being certified of the Popes distresse, and that the plague was entred into his castell of S. Angelo, made outward shew of dislike, but inwardly was very glad, and indeed he had caused him to be
be

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he caried into Spain, had it not beene for feare of the king of England: as for the French king, he cared not if the Pope had bene hanged, and all Italie fiered, so that he had againe his children.

The Cardinal of Yorke is now sent into France, to make a league with the French king more sure, and to offer the mariage of the Lady Marie either to the king, if he went not on with the emperours sister, or otherwise to the duke of Orleans. And for that the Cardinal was honourably accompanied with two hundred horses, & had three thousand crownes to lend the king towards his warres with the Emperour. The Cardinall of Lozaine was first sent to receiue him, and after the king himself receiued him at Amiens. In fine, the king and he sent Gambare to the Pope, to make the Cardinall of Yorke his Vicar generall in France, England and Germanie, during his imprisonment: but secretly the French king withstood it by all meanes possible.

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In this meane space, the French armie vnder the conduct of Monsieur de Lautreck take Bosco, and Genes by composition, after the Countrey of Alexandria, and then Pauia, where the souldiours sacked and pilld, and vsed crueltie eight dayes in memorie of the battell of Pauia, where the king was taken. The duke of Ferrara entereth into the league with him, in respect whereof, Madame Renee, daughter of king Lewis the xii. is promised to his sonne Hercules, and after the Marques of Mantua entred into the same league.

The treatise of peace seemed vaine betweene the Emperour and the king: for the Emperour sayd he could not trust the king that had once deceiued him. The Kings ambassadoys replied, y^e for asmuch as he tooke himselfe to be deceyued, the King might the lesse trust him. In the ende the ambassadours of Fraunce and England denounced war agaynst him: and many hot speeches breeding hot choler, the Emperour challenging the combat of the French king
said,

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said, he was a false forsworn king. The French king on the other side gaue him the lie.

The king of England embraceth the religion of Luther, and by the perswasion of the Cardinall of Worke, deuorceth his wife Katherin of Arragon. Monsieur de Lautrech entreth the kingdome of Naples, and Andro Dore being at the sould of the king with his gallies, returneth to Geane, diuerse places yeeld vnto Lautreck, and by him Naples it selfe is besieged.

The xix. Booke.

Monsieur de Lautreck finding the value of the defendants of Naples, to be great, purposed to continue the siege, hoping that though vertue fayled not, yet want of money and victuall would make vertue yeeld to necessitie. In the meane time Phillippin Dore with his gallies and Geneuois, who were notable sea-men, did sinke diuerse shippes
Empe

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Imperiall vpon the sea, sleaing y^e vice-roy Don Hugues di Moncada, & Fieramosque, with diuers other, to the number of a thousand, & taking prisoners y^e Marques of Guast, & Ascagnio Colóna, the prince of Salerne, and diues others.

This conquest of the sea would not make Naples yeeld, for Phillipin Dore tooke such direction of Andro Dore to retire to Pozzouolo, that Naples was oft vittailed, & the Venetian fleet, after they had gotten Otranto staid in hope to win the castell of Brundisium, so that y^e defendants were encouraged, and the assailants for lacke of water and other necessaries fainted, and in the meane time Antonio de Leua perceiving that Pavia was negligentlie kept, assailed it by night, and tooke it, and had the Captains prisoners before the souldiers were awares.

The Pope continued his newtrality betweene the two princes, and so was neither trusted of the French king, nor of the Emperour, who the more suspected him, for that he had sent Cardinall Campeius

Campeius into England to diuorce his kinswoman Queene Katherin, daughter of Aragon.

Now doeth Andro Dore leaue y^e soule of the king, and entreth soule with emperoz, vpon conditions: & the french army befoze Naples is full of diseases, Monsieur de Vaudemont almost dead, Monsieur de Lautreck very sicke, and shortly after dieth: so that the Marques of Saluzzo is giuen to capitulate with the prince of Orange, who is now vice-roy. Monsieur de S. Poll gained certaine townes in Lombardy for the french, & in y^e meane time Andro Dore taketh Geane for y^e imperials, through the grosse negligence of y^e french king.

Monsieur de S. Poll marcheth on stil through Lombardy, & comming within xii. miles of Pawia: Antonio de Leua, who had beene long sicke, causeth himselfe to be carped in a chayze, and all his men to put on white shirtes, and stealeth without noyse one night towards the french. within two miles of Ladriano, & vnawares setteth
on

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on Monsieur de S. Poll, who albeit he fought valiantly, trusting to his Lance-knights, yet they ranne away, and he remained prisoner with Castillon, Claude Rangin, and diuerse others, to Antonio de Leua.

Now beginneth the Pope to treat a peace at Barcelone with the Emperour, greatly to the Popes aduantage, both for that he should forget iniuries past, & be no hinderance to the Emperour, who ment personally to make a voyage into Italy. The like was treated betweene the French King and the Emperour at Cambray, a place destinated to such great treatises, being there present the two ladie Regents, for the two princes, the Ambassadors of the confederates, and the duke of Suffolke, and the Bishop of London for the King of England. The French King being somewhat ashamed of this act, for certaine dayes kept himselfe close, and would not be seene of the ambassadors of his confederates: in the ende he gaue them sweet wordes, comforts,

fozts, and promises, excusing himselfe, that otherwise hee could not haue his chilozen.

The Emperour after this, commandeth the pzince of Orange to assaile the Florentines, and himselfe in royal person commeth to Geane, where the pzinces of Italy do salute him by their Ambassadors.

The King and the Pope talked together at Bologna, the pope entering first, as the greater pzinces vse. The Turke left off besieging Vienna: the Emperour is inclined to capitulate with the Venetians, and Francis Sforce, to whom he restored the dukedome of Millaine, and the Venetians to the Church that they held in Romagna, and to the Emperoz that which they held in Puglia.

The xx. Booke.

These late leagues seemed nowe to establish peace each where, saving only to the poore Florentines, who often had helped others

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thers to make their peace, and now the peace of others drew them to a daungerous warre with the Emperour, who now sent against them foure thousand Lanceknights, and three thousand Spaniards and Italians vnder the prince of Orange: which maketh Piscara and Prato yeeld of themselves to the Pope, and the souldiours of France being well payd, defended themselves valiantly.

In the meane time the Pope causeth the French king to send Monsieur de Cleremont to Florence, to excuse himselfe, for not comprehending them in the league vpon necessitie of recovering his children, wishing them to take such conditions as they could get in so hard a case, wherein himselfe would be a dealer for them.

The Emperour meaning to go to Rome to be crowned, being letted with certaine importunate affaires of Germanie, and chiefly to elect his brother Ferdinand, king of Romanes, was faine to be crowned at Bologna, An-

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no 1530, on his birth day of S. Mathias, which was his fortunate day, and there the Pope and the duke of Ferrara compromitted all their differences vnto him.

The Florentines being often skirmished withall, and often battered, though they valiantly defended (after the death of the prince of Orange, and departure of the Marques of Guast) were yet for verie hunger and diuersitie of opinions, diuised to offer to Con-
sague the Captaine of the Imperials, that Caesar himselfe and the Pope should determine their conditions and gouernment, their life and libertie saued.

Ferdinand is now chosen King of Romanes at a decree in Aulbourg, and there is treatise agaynst the Lutherians, of whom the great princes beganne to be afrayde: and at the instant request of the Germanes, the Emperour summoned the Pope to call a Councell: the Pope vtterly misliked it, as preiudiciall to his Court, and

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abuses, and yet dissembled it cunningly.

The French would neuer bee long quiet, but the King turneth to his olde emulation of the greatnesse of the Emperour, and perswadeth with the Pope and States of Italie to take heed of it. To the States of Germanie, he affirmeth that the Emperour ment to make it a Monarchie. The King of England he pricketh forwarde, in recounting vnto him how angrie the Emperour was for the diuorice of his mothers sister: and last of all, that which euill beleeued the most Christian King, he stirreth by the Turke, who indeede was already iealous of his greatnesse, and hated him also in respect of his brother, with whom he was at oddes for Hungarie.

The Emperour still calleth vpon the Councell, he desireth now to renew the league of Bologna, and to comprehend in it all Italie, making contribution for their common defence against the French. The Pope liked not

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not to be of any side, remembering the daungers past so often as the sides were ouerthrowne, but being of that calling, he liked neutralitie better, as the surrest way.

The Emperour returneth into Spaine, and the Pope and the French King talke at Marseilles of great matters; vnder pretence of dealing against the Turke, and the King of Englands diuorce. To ratifie their matters, Katherin of Medices the Popes neece, was married to Henry the second sonne of Fraunce, whome now the Pope woulde faine make duke of Millaine forthwith: for he foreknewe (as it seemed) that he should shortly die, in that he made his Ring, and all other habiliaments, and indeed died, in whose place was chosen Alexander Farnese, called Paule the third.

The duke of Wittemberg, by ayde of the Lantgraue of Hesse, and the French Kings money, recoiured the dukedome from Ferdinand, and great troubles were toward: but the matter was

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was compounded without the French kings consent, who in the meane time hoped to get Dillaine.

At this time also Barbarossa Bascha generall by sea to Soliman, passing to the conquest of Thunis, scoured the rivers of Calabria, and passed Caiette, and put all Italie in such a feare, as he might easily haue taken

Rome, if he had come
forward.

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